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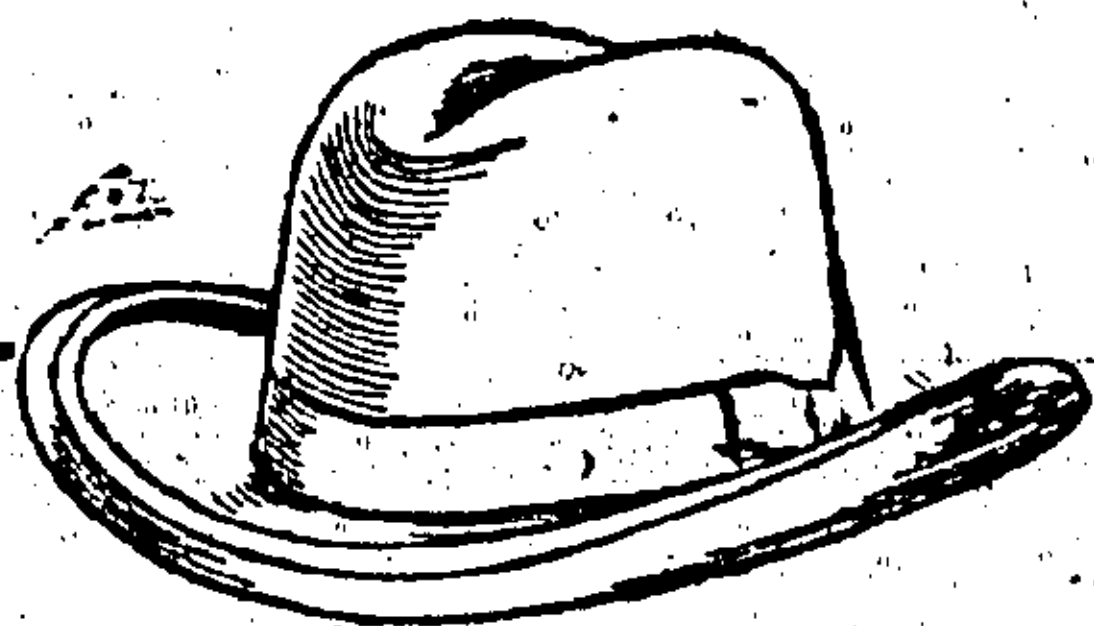
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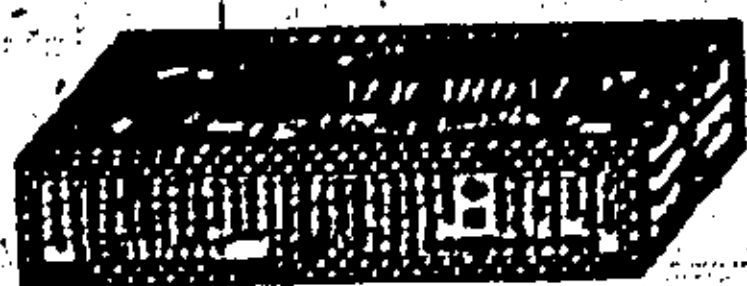
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HARD TIMES AFFECT JAPANESE HOTELS.

FOREIGN GUESTS ECONOMIZE.

The *Miyoko*, a Japanese newspaper that is read mostly by geisha, servant girls, etc., is busy with the doings of foreigners at the foreign hotels of Tokio. Says this journal: "The Imperial and other hotels intended for the accommodation of foreigners are suffering from a scarcity of guests. The guests themselves, especially those who remain for any length of time, are exerting their utmost efforts to economize. They go outside the hotel for their meals, where they can get food cheaper."

The Station Hotel tells the same story. They say they have never before experienced such a slack time. And their guests too are economizing. They say there was a certain diplomat who stayed two months at the hotel and who always cooked soft rice in his own room for his midday meal. Another wealthy person had his boy cook him only potatoes for his lunch.

Hotel boys are complaining that tips have fallen off in proportion to everything else. Fifty sen from an overnight guest and Y.3 from a guest that stays a week is the most that they can hope for."

JAPANESE EVACUATING ZABAIAI.

PARTISANS TERRORISING PRAMUR.

A Vladivostok message, dated 27th July.

General Dietrich, who has arrived here from Harbin, had an interview with General O. today and requested that the Japanese should evacuate the Zabaikai, stating that this meant that the Verkhne-Udinsk Army would immediately advance, breaking all agreements. The Japanese Command is nevertheless firm in its intention to evacuate. The first Japanese legion has arrived at Vladivostok from China.

The Russian Partisans with Chinese Hungarians, are terrorising the Primor province. The Vladivostok summer resorts are visited daily, prominent citizens are kidnapped and there have been many cases of holding up and robbing in broad daylight. The situation throughout the province is serious and the question has been discussed by the Assembly, which has requested the Japanese to permit more militia to be stationed within the thirty-kilometre zone along the railway.

The new trouble has depreciated from 35 to 70 within a week.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR DAIREN.

The British community of Dairen has organized a British Chamber of Commerce in place of the Foreign Board of Trade and has applied to the Heilong Civil Administration Office for registration.

The new Chamber includes all the British business houses at this port and, in fact, in the whole of the Kwantung Leased Territory, the chief ones being: British-American Tobacco Co., F. J. Barden, Brommer, Mond & Co., Butterfield & Swire, Lombard, Eckford & Co., China General Electricity Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Thompson, Hannam & Co.

Mr. E. L. S. Gordon (British Consul) is Honorary Chairman, Mr. F. D. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee, and M. T. Pearson, Secretary.

The aims of the new Chamber are to contribute to the growth of trade at Dairen, to protect the general interests of British Commerce, and to collect the necessary data, and to report the same to the proper British authorities.

We understand that this is the first instance in which the registration of a foreign Chamber of Commerce in the Leased Territory has been applied for, and its new relations a juristic person to the Japanese are said to be under study by the Civil Administration people.

It is true that the Chinese in Dairen and Heilongkang keep Guilds of their own much resembling a chamber of commerce, but these Guilds lie under the control of the Civil Administration. (M. D. News.)

PLOTS TO KILL THE EX-EMPERORS.

KAISER'S STRUGGLE IN A CORRIDOR.

A special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* (Paris edition) has been making inquiries at Dorn regarding alleged attempts to assassinate the ex-Kaiser. He telegraphs that he learns from a schoolmaster at Amerongen that a German crossed the frontier without papers, climbed the wall round the ex-Kaiser's house, and fired several shots. The man was arrested and sent back to Germany.

Another very detailed story states that the ex-Kaiser was attacked in the afternoon by an assailant, disguised as a Belgian labourer, who secured entrance to his residence on the pretext that he had come to repair the water-pipes. He concealed himself, it is said, in the corridor, waited for the ex-Kaiser, and struck at him with a blunt instrument. The ex-Kaiser warded off the attack, grappled with his assailant, and held him until the guards came on the scene.

The ex-Kaiser's private secretary naturally declines to admit that there is any truth in the reports of attempts to assassinate.

A despatch from Prague states that the Geneva police have discovered a plot by Hungarian Communists to murder the ex-Emperor Karl at Prangins.

I have been unable to obtain either denial or confirmation here of the reported plot, which is said to have also involved the lives of the Archduke Eugene and Basil and the Archduke Frederick at Lucerne (writes the *Daily Express* special correspondent). The evident object of the Communists is to wipe out at one blow the chiefs of the house of Hapsburg, who still claim the throne of Hungary.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

GENERAL CHANG TSO-LIN'S PLANS.

PEKING, July 24th.

Major-General Tang Yu-lin, representative of General Chang Tso-lin, arrived here this morning in company with some advance staff of the High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria. According to General Tang, his chief Chang Tso-lin is still in Mukden, and there is no definite date of his going to Tientsin to discuss peace terms with ex-Premier Chin and General Chiang Kuei-tai as General Chang wishes to hear the opinions and views of the various leaders of the Chihli party and the Anhui faction first and then put them before the President directly for settlement. It seems that General Chang is of the opinion that there must be a fundamental solution of all important national questions this time, so that there is practically no use for the service of mediators.

The report that General Chang Tso-lin will come up to Peking again with his troops has now been confirmed by the occupation of all strategic positions around the metropolis by the Fengtien troops, and the President can do nothing until the arrival of General Chang.

NEXT FACTION FIGHT.

MURKIN, July 22nd.

General Chang Tso-lin is still here though he has completed the formation of his expeditionary force inside Shanghai. General Chang is said to be greatly incensed over the victory of the Chinese Fengtien combination against the Anhui faction, because the "unwashed King of Manchuria" is going to take the place of the once all-powerful Marshal Tuan Chih-chi in Peking. In view of the Chinese political situation, it is believed that the General Chang Tso-lin, and not General Tso Kuo, who is going to occupy the most important position after the suppression of the Tuan party. Hence in well-informed circles in this ancient Manchurian city, it is even predicted that the next fierce "Tuchin War" will be fought between Chihli and Fengtien leaders. It is reported here that in the course of a few days, Peking will be at the mercy of the Fengtien troops under General Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chih-hui and that even the victorious Chihli troops under General Wu Pei-fu will be relegated to the background. I have good authority for saying that General Chang will not proceed to Peking or Tientsin to see ex-Premier Chin until his troops have completed the siege of Peking in order to carry out his proposed "armed mediation."

The power and influence of Chang Tso-lin are extending from Mukden to Peking over the head of both the Chihli and the Anhui factions, and this development will certainly bring most interesting changes on the Chinese political stage in the future. It is predicted here that the coming events will be more interesting and thrilling than what has already happened around Peking just a few days ago. Mukden is peaceful and the trains of the Peking-Mukden Railway are running as usual from Mukden to Shanhaikwan.

TUAN PLAYING CHESS.

PEKING, July 23rd.

There is a curious report among the Chihli this afternoon that at the urgent request of Major-General Chi Chikwang, commanding the frontier defence army troops in Urga, General Hsu Shun-chun suddenly left Peking for Outer Mongolia in company with three battalions of the Frontier Defence Troops, because he must fight his way through to Outer Mongolia. But this report is not officially confirmed. With regard to the whereabouts of Marshal Tuan, this old soldier is still living in his own private residence at Fubushu Hutung. The Marshal, in spite of the unsatisfactory situation, is reported to be still indulging in playing Chinese chess (Wei-chi) with some of his intimate friends. Mr. Tweng, Minister of Communications, was playing chess with Marshal Tuan until the morning of the 21st inst. when he is said to have disappeared to some unknown place.

ASKING FOR RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

KAI-FENG, July 18th.

General Chao Tih returned to his post yesterday from Paoingfu and seems to be quite satisfied with his campaign against the Anhui leaders who tried to dislodge him from the Tuchunship of Honan some time ago in favour of Wu Kuang-hsin. After his return, General Chao at once sent troops to check the advance of General Wu Ching-tung's troops from Nanyang. General Wu is the only supporter of the "Anhui army" in Honan, chiefly because he has grievances against Tso Kuo and Chao Tih.

General Chin Yun-ao, brother of ex-Premier Chin, passed through here on his way to Hainan to watch the movements of Wu Kuang-hsin's troops in that city. General Chao has issued instructions to the railway authorities ordering them to run trains as usual, but the income must be deposited with the Bank of Honan.

He says that the Ministry of Communications in Peking is still under the control of the Anhui Club.

It is reliably reported that General Wu Pei-fu has consented to run the Peking-Hankow Railway from Linli to Chen-chow, provided that the receipts are deposited with the Chihli Bank in Paoingfu by the railway accountants. At the same time, these Generals say that they will respect the interest of foreign and native shareholders in these railways, so that there will be no complaint from the Foreign Legations. There is no doubt now that the Anhui civil governor, Wong Yin-chuan, who was forced to leave his post last month by General Chao, will be replaced by another official shortly.

THE SOUTH-WEST'S CLAIM TO BE HEARD.

LIGHT AND AIR.

IMPORTANT CASE IN SHANGHAI COURTS.

A case which is said to be of considerable interest to property owners in Shanghai is before H.B.M. Supreme Court. From the argument in certain preliminary proceedings it is evident that the right of adjoining tenants to access of light and air is to be disputed under the law of China.

The plaintiffs are Tan, Wa and the Incorporated British and Foreign Bible Society and Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas are defendants.

Mr. L. Ward appears for plaintiffs and Mr. Reader Harris for defendants.

The motion was for an order that defendants pull down and remove a fence erected along the boundary between B.C. lots 117 and 117C and that defendants be restrained until judgment in the action from placing any erection on the said lot 117 so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiffs or to obstruct or damage the access of light and air over B.C. lot 117 to the windows in the buildings on lot 117C facing lot 117 or any of them.

Defendants' Counsel averred that the right to light was not recognised in China. His Lordship—I do not know; you say it is not.

Mr. Reader Harris concluded that it was for plaintiffs to establish in Chinese law that they had the right of light. He asked his Lordship not to make the order.

Mr. Ward answered briefly, and reiterated that the law was ever-growing.

His Lordship—Why help it to grow?

Mr. Ward—It is the duty and function of a judge to help it to grow.

His Lordship—How are you to deal with the different national interests that may arise?

Mr. Ward—I am not frightened of that; it ought not to weigh in this at all what other Courts may say. If my friend is right, it is impossible for a man to protect himself in Shanghai. It will be appalling and fraught with very grave consequences, if in such a case, a man is not entitled to light and air, and I ask the Court to hesitate very long before it says such a right cannot be acquired. It is a principle of Chinese law because it is a principle of natural justice. I do not depend on English law. It is inherent in every law.

His Lordship, in sustaining the motion, said the legal rights of the case itself would have to be decided after much fuller argument and very careful consideration. He was now asked to order defendants to take down a fence they had erected on the boundary between two lots of land. He had come to the conclusion he must make that order, that it was right he should. On 11th June defendants told plaintiffs they were to put up a fence. They were told on 22nd June that if any fence were put up that would interfere with the light then enjoyed, plaintiffs would at once take steps to get an injunction to restrain them from doing it. On 23rd and 27th June, Saturday and Sunday—he did not lay very great stress on the days of the week though the plaintiffs' offices would not then be in use—defendants put up this fence, a feet high which it was admitted did cause some interference with light and air in plaintiffs' building. The action was commenced on 3rd July and there was no doubt there was a very serious question to be decided in the case thereafter. He did not see defendants could be harmed in the sale of their property by taking down the fence. Under the circumstances he granted the order that the fence be taken down pending the result of the action.

Costs were ordered to be costs in the cause.

Everyone knows that a raisin inserted gently into a bottle of beer, one per cent. alcohol, will strengthen it to 10 per cent. over-night. The delight of this has led a reporter on the *Columbus Dispatch* (U.S.A.) to lapse into rhyme like this:—
You've heard about the raisin
With the kick of 10 per cent.
But the raisin with the wallop
Is the raisin of the rent.
We feel the same way about it here.

A second manifesto has been issued by Dr. San Yat-sen, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and General Tang Chi-yao, says the *N.Y. Daily News*. After relating how "when the righteous armies of the South-west rose, the aim and purpose were the defence of the constitution and the saving of the country from foreign commitments," and tracing the steps leading up to the recent attempt to re-open the peace negotiations in Shanghai, the manifesto continues:—

"We, the undersigned, conscious that we are representing the public opinion of the nation, make hereby a second declaration. Whatever may be the result of the feud in the North, whichever may be the faction and whoever may be the individuals who obtain control, the aim of the South-west to uphold the constitution and save the country from foreign commitments must be attained. If the North be sincere in desiring unification of the country, they must first of all cancel the Sino-Japanese Military Pact and must demonstrate a determination to announce the cancellation of the agreements following upon the Twenty-One Demands. Thus only can the peace negotiations be resumed and the very foundations of the nation be preserved. If there be any who violate our aim and under cloak of their sounding phrases intrigue for personal gains and advantages, then whether they be of the South or of the North, whether they belong to this party or that faction, we, with our fellow citizens shall punish them."

SUN YAT-SEN,
TANG SHAO-YI,
WU TING-FANG,
TANG CHI-YAO.

July 28th, 1920.

The Joy of Living.

What is the joy of living? Stevenson sang about it, exiled in the Pacific; a Byron knew it despite a club foot and domestic strife; and Scott breathed it in every line of his books, though he seldom lived far from his kilt. No matter where you are, nor what your work may be, you cannot help knowing something of the joy of living if you wake up in the morning with a clear head, a good appetite and the renewed vigour which come from refreshing sleep, and indicate a digestive system in thorough working order.

But, unfortunately, many of us have a different experience. On waking, we are too tired for anything. We have no inclination for breakfast, no appetite, no relish for food, and a dread of work or exertion of any kind. Perhaps the cause is over-work or worry, or some unwise indulgence in food; but if the same condition arises morning after morning, it may generally be traced to some disorder of the digestive organs. The stomach has probably been overtaxed, and food is not properly digested. Then the liver becomes sluggish, and the bowels fail to act. The impurities which in the ordinary course are eliminated enter and poison the system and we become martyrs to stomach trouble, acidity, wind, flatulence, and heartburn, or biliousness, headache, constipation and a host of other distressing symptoms.

At such times, the digestive organs call for the help which Mother Seigel's Syrup can give them. This well-known digestive tonic contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks, and leaves which exert a remarkably beneficial action upon the digestive system—the stomach, liver and bowels.

When taken daily, after meals, Mother Seigel's Syrup tones up and strengthens the stomach, and gently stimulates the liver and bowels to healthy activity, so that normal digestion is again restored, and the full nourishment obtained from food. Appetite returns, meals are eaten and enjoyed, that tired feeling disappears, and you soon begin to experience again the joy of living.

Men and women of all ages—who have suffered the agonies of indigestion for years, and could not eat without distressing pain to follow—have, with the aid of Mother Seigel's Syrup, obtained a new lease of life.

The strong recommendation of these people has done much towards the reputation and popularity of this 50-year-old digestive remedy, he guided by their experience with Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test for yourself to-day.

Mrs. Hands Was In Torment With Rash Cuticura Healed

"A dry itching rash began coming out on me. It first began on my hands in little pimples and after a week or two came out all over my body until I was almost overcome, especially my neck and head. The eczema itched so that I can't describe the torment. I had to get out of bed once or twice every night to scratch myself. This went on for about eight months when I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used it and had the first good night's rest I had had for a long time, so I bought more and I used one box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. Hands, Friday St., Fobworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations.

Send 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample and full directions, write to: The Cuticura Soap and Ointment Co., Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

50s. Cuticura Soap shaves without mud.

94-10

Corn Comes Off In One Piece

"Geta-It" Leaves Toe As Smooth As the Palm of Your Hand.

There is only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off like a banana skin, and that is "Geta-It." For those who walk and stand a great deal, for



Put 2 drops of "Geta-It" on, and smile!

Shoppers and dancers, there is immediate relief from corn pain, and a quick end for any corn or callus. "Geta-It" is applied in two or three places. There is no work, no trouble, no blisters, no wrapping of toes. "Geta-It" dries in a second or two. This is all. As easy to do as signing your name. The corn loosens from the true flesh and you peel it right off with your finger, and you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Geta-It" is the biggest selling corn-remedy in the world today. Be corn-free at last.

"Geta-It" is guaranteed money-back corn-remedy, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Mfg. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores or MULLER & FRIPPS (ASIA), Ltd., Prince's Bldg., Hongkong.

WITHOUT FEELING PAIN, CRUELTY IS IMPROVED. VETARZO. The best and most reliable. VETARZO. The best and most reliable. VETARZO. The best and most reliable.

DR. LEE'S CLEANSING PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS. DR. LEE'S CLEANSING PILLS FOR BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA. THE CEREMONY AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The consecration of the Rev. Charles Ridley Duppuy, one of the secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, to be the Sixth Bishop of Victoria (Hongkong) took place on June 26th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, under circumstances of unusual interest. Not only were four other Bishops consecrated at the same time, but the Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted in the ceremony by two other Archbishops and thirty-six bishops, representing all parts of the world.

The service was arranged to begin at 10 a.m., when a procession was formed, Hymn 253, "O Thou Who Makest Souls to Shine," being sung as the choir, clergy and prelates, attended by their chaplains, took their allotted places. The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who read the Epistle, and the Bishop of London, who read the Gospel, began the service of Holy Communion.

After the Nicene Creed, which was presented by the Minor Canon, the Archbishop and his assistant Bishops were conducted to seats in front of the pulpit. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D., Dean of Wells, from the text, "He laid His hands upon him and gave him a charge" (Num. xxvii. 23). The preacher emphasised the importance of the Apostolic Succession, or, rather, Succession in the Early Church—the continuation in sacramental form of the well-established precedent of Moses imparting to his successor Joshua not only the Charge and the Function, but also the Spirit and the Power to discharge them aright. The great lesson of history showed that episcopacy stands for unity, and, specially, addressing the newly-appointed Bishops, impressively reminded them of the responsibility soon to be theirs of leadership.

The sermon ended, the Archbishop took his seat in front of the Holy Table, and the Bishops-designate were severally presented to him by two Bishops. Mr. Duppuy was presented by the Bishop of Bradford and Bishop Lancel, late Bishop of Victoria. The King's mandates for the consecration were read by Mr. F. Hugh Lee, who also administered the oath of canonical obedience. The Litany having been sung with a proper suffrage for the occasion, the Archbishop put the several questions of examination to the Bishops-designate, at the conclusion of which, during the singing of Wesley's anthem, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace," etc., they put on the complete episcopal habit and returned to the step in front of the Archbishop's chair, where they knelt while the "Veni Creator" was sung over them.

Then ensued the most solemn imposition of hands. Owing to the large number of Bishops, only a selection in each case actually laid their hands on, while the others stood around with uplifted hand in token of participation in the consecration, the assistant Bishops being, in addition to the Epistoler and Gospeller and presenting Bishops, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, the Bishops of Worcester, Bristol, Peterborough, Laverpool, Kingston, Dornakal, Bombay, Hnan, Kwangsi and Hunan, George, Grahamstown, Kimberley and Kuruman, Natal, Zululand, Lagos, South-east Rhodesia, Monrovia, Accra, Jerusalem, the Coadjutor Bishop of Capetown, the assistant Bishop of Natal, and Bishops Gore, Ingham, Smith, Montgomery, and Smyth. The ceremony was also attended by the Councillor of the Legation in the unavoidable absence of the Chinese Minister, Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, Mr. David Landale, Mrs. Stubb, and Mrs. Randall Davidson.

A VICTORIAN AND SOUTH CHINA DIOCESEAN ASSOCIATION.

In the afternoon the newly consecrated Bishop of Victoria presided at a meeting in the Board Room of the Church Missionary Society, supported by the Bishop of Bradford, Bishop Lancel, the Rev. G. F. Wilson, of the Missions to Seamen Society, Presb. Stone, Rector of Chipstead, and others, to form an organisation to help him in his undertaking. Mr. Featherstone, of St. Paul's College, gave details of the Colonial work, and Dr. Gordon Thompson, of the medical, educational, and evangelistic side, the work among the lepers at Pak Hoi. Bishop Lancel gave the latest news from the front, and showed he had evidently returned from the leadership with great regard. A strong committee was appointed, with Mr. H. S. B. Holland as secretary. Among those present were the Bishop's grandmother, in spite of her 93 years, Mr. H. S. Le, of Hongkong, and the Rev. J. E. Murphy. A number of friends were immediately enrolled, and the Diocese takes a step forward in its tremendous task under the most hopeful auspices.

The Bishop has appointed as his commissaries the Rev. H. S. B. Holland, of the C.M.S., Canon R. Lavers Kemp, of West Didbury, the Rev. G. C. Lunt, of Northampton, and the Rev. C. S. Woods, of Cambridge.

CORRESPONDENCE. HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

SIR.—With reference to your able leader in the *Daily Press* of the 4th instant, I note your comments regarding the slurring over of the main point of the letter I had under reply, viz.—the comparison of the information as published by Zikawei and Hongkong Observatories.

In explanation of this, I may state that I was not then in a position, to verify or contradict, the data given by "Interested Mariner" excepting in the case of the Hongkong Observatory, which I did contradict in an official manner.

However, I have since been in communication with Amoy, with the result that the information you published in your leader of the 4th instant, with reference to the signals at that port, which also bears out "Interested Mariner's" statement for the morning of the 12th, is fully confirmed.

We may now take it as a fact, that signals were hoisted at Amoy at 3 p.m. on the 12th, indicating a definite position and direction of motion of the Typhoon on that date, as against the weather report issued by the Hongkong Observatory, same date, reading: "A Typhoon is situated 230 miles E. of Luzon, its direction of motion is at present unknown."

This two positions indicated, are, for all practical purposes, the same, but a definite line of progression is hinted at Amoy (which obtained this information from Shanghai) whereas Hongkong states "direction unknown," which simply goes to prove that Shanghai had previous data, whereby it was able to make this definite statement. This is confirmed by the telegram received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory on the 12th (forwarded to the Press) which stated the Typhoon was moving N.W. or N.N.W. Now Manila Observatory was considerably closer to the centre of the disturbance, than either Hongkong or Shanghai, yet despite this apparently favourable position, it could not give a more definite forecast of the line of progression than Hongkong—"N.W. or N.N.W." being no more than "direction unknown."

In my opinion the reason for this is that, that from the early hours of the 12th, the influence of the Typhoon would be felt at the stations in Formosa and the Islands to the N.E., all of which are Japanese stations, and as I have already alluded, in my previous letter, to the delay in the arrival of weather telegrams from the northern stations, both at Manila and Hongkong, it, therefore, remains self-evident that this delay does not obtain at Shanghai.

It is impossible to forecast the direction a Typhoon is taking, until the observations made at the stations effected are assembled at an Observatory and compared. And there we have the whole crux of the matter, and I contend that, had the observations from the outlying stations been received at Manila and Hongkong, at the same time as at Shanghai, the forecasts of all three Observatories, would have been identical in time and statement.

It is purposeless and unfair to blame the Administration of an Observatory, when they are so poorly supplied with information from these important stations. I do not infer that the information does not eventually come to hand, but it so often comes too late. The present case under discussion is an important one in point, and it is corroborated by the frequent statement, "No returns from Japan, etc., etc."

The reasons for this delay seem unexplainable, possibly, the cables are not sent to Manila and Hongkong at the same time as they are to Shanghai, or they may be held over in the local Telegraph Offices, until seemingly more important business telegrams are distributed; but of this I am convinced, that no Observatory would withhold information if it had it in its power to give it.

The essential point to be grasped, however, is to find the means whereby the Hongkong Observatory can be more promptly served. It is a Government Institution, and it is incumbent on the Government to see that it is better supplied with information, even if it be necessary to pay preferential rates for meteorological telegrams, during the Typhoon Season.—I remain, etc.,

F. T. W.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

(We suggested in the comments we made on the subject, and we believe it to be a fact—that the Shanghai Observatory gets its information from the Japan stations by wireless. We can see no valid reason, with the wireless facilities we have in the Colony, why the Hongkong Observatory should not be furnished with its meteorological reports by wireless also.—Ep.)

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. G. BROWN.

PARADE—BATHING.

Launch will leave Blake Pier at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th inst., and call at Kowloon, ten minutes later. Officer detailed for duty: Sec. Lieut. A. J. M. Weyman.

STRENGTH.

Cadets A. Clark and J. Clark joined on the 27th ult., and are posted to Section 2. G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt-Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

FULL COURT OF APPEAL.

ECHO OF THE "LAERTES"—WARRIMOO COLLISION.

INTERESTING MARINE INSURANCE CASE.

A session of the Full Court of Appeal, comprising Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, Acting P. Sine Justice and Mr. Skinner Turner, Judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, for China in Shanghai, was held yesterday in the Supreme Court to hear an appeal from a judgment delivered by Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice of Hongkong, on January 14th, in the marine insurance case arising out of the collision of the *Laertes* and the *Warrimoo* off Singapore on December 15th, 1917, as a result of which the *Laertes* was sunk.

The facts of the original action are that the Hung Hing Steamship Co. effected two policies with the Tai Sun Insurance and Banking Co., one policy being on the hull and the machinery of the *Laertes* and the other being on the profits of the ship. After the *Laertes* was sunk in 1917, the policy on the hull and the machinery was paid. The Insurance Co. went into voluntary liquidation on March, 1919, and the applicants (the Hung Hing S.S. Co.) claimed from the liquidator the sum of \$20,000, being loss of profits covered by the other policy. The liquidator asked for particulars of the profit made on the ship between the date of the policy was taken out and the date of sinking. The applicants said that such particulars were irrelevant and they were under no obligations to supply same. The liquidator therefore rejected the claim. Sir Wm. Rees Davies decided that the owners should render particulars of the profit and that those should be accounted for against the sum insured.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. H. Turner, appeared for the appellants (the Hung Hing S.S. Co.). Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. A. Davidson, appeared for the respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Sharpe, K.C., said the facts which gave rise to the action were few and simple. The documents necessary to be referred to were also few. On May 19th, 1917, the *Laertes* was chartered for a period of twelve months by the appellants, the Hung Hing Steamship Co., to another company, the Ho Hing, at a hire of \$50,000 a month. On July 19th, 1917, the owners entered into a policy of insurance on the hull for 12 months at \$8,000. No question was raised in regard to that 28

the sum was paid in full. Another policy, the one in dispute, was for the same amount, \$8,000, on the profits of the ship. There were altogether on that day seventeen policies entered into on the profits of the ship, the total aggregating to two lakhs of dollars. Of those seventeen policies fourteen were paid, and their Lordships were not asked to consider any of the others, as they were not before them. The particular one before their Lordships had not been paid. On December 15th, 1917, the ship was a total loss owing to collision with the *Warrimoo* in the Straits of Malacca. Shortly after that date the defendant company went into liquidation and they put in their claim under the liquidation, and the liquidator demanded from them particulars, with vouchers, of all profits earned by the *Laertes* before the wreck. They claimed to give that, taking up the position that they were under no obligation or liability to account to the Insurance Company for any actual profits, which the ship had made during the period of five months prior to her sinking. They were under obligation to prove their actual loss, because under their valued policy they were entitled to be paid the agreed valued amount of \$8,000. The matter was decided by the Chief Justice against them. He held that the owners must account for any profit made during the five months and that they could only claim payment if there was any loss. As a matter of fact they had actually made that amount, about 2 lakhs, during the five months, which was the exact amount of the value of the policies taken out. Therefore, if any account were rendered, they would get nothing. According to the holding of the Chief Justice the insurance ran out since they had covered the amount of the value. That meant that they were really uninsured and even if the ship had remained they would not have known that there was no insurance.

Mr. Sharpe next read the evidence taken when the case was heard and also the judgment of the Chief Justice. Mr. Sharpe drew the Court's attention to the material points in the policy itself, commenting on each subject. In the course of his argument, Mr. Sharpe said it did not matter when the loss occurred. It was merely a matter of luck for the parties whether the loss occurred at the beginning of the period or at the end of it. The Insurance Company takes the risk. It did not follow that because a ship's profits are insured, there must be profits. There may be a loss. In this case, Mr. Sharpe said, the appellants had proved a loss. He emphasised that what his clients had refused was only the particulars, with vouchers, of the ship's actual earnings. This they would not do. The liquidator wanted to examine these vouchers, and then deduct the totals from the amount owing on the policy. The liquidator had never asked them to prove some loss. That was done in Court. Dealing with the law, Mr. Sharpe said he had three points to put forward for the consideration of the Court. He argued that (1) the valuation entirely excluded any enquiry as to the quantum of the actual loss; (2) the valuation was binding unless fraud was proved, and this was the most important, in view of the contentions of the respondents; and (3) the diminution of value of the subject matter after commencement of the risk did not exonerate the underwriter from the whole or any part of the valuation, and no line could be drawn between a greater and a lesser diminution in value. Mr. Sharpe quoted from several cases in support of these arguments.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

PROBABLE MATCH IN HONGKONG.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club informs us that the Shanghai Cricket Club hope to send an inter-port cricket team to the Colony in the autumn, probably about the 28th November.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

MAN AND WOMAN CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese man and a woman were charged with unlawful possession of two revolvers and two hundred rounds of ammunition. Mr. J. M. Hall appeared for the defence.

The man was seen carrying a box on to a coasting steamer and he was stopped. On the box being searched the contraband was discovered. When he was arrested defendant told the Police that he was engaged by the woman to take the box to the steamer. He took the Police to the woman's residence where she was arrested.

The case was remanded till Monday, bail being fixed at \$200 each.

PLUCKY CONSTABLE SHOT.

ARMED ROBBER GETS AWAY.

While the accountant of a tea house at Shanghai Street, Yau-mut, was engaged in counting up the receipts for the day on Thursday night he was suddenly confronted by a man who had a loaded revolver in his hand. The robber threatened to kill the accountant if he raised an alarm, and then stole \$8 and made off. A Chinese constable, who was on duty near the place, noticed the incident and immediately gave chase. When he was just nearing the robber the latter turned round and shot the constable, who received the bullet in his body. The robber managed to escape. The injured constable was removed to hospital by police men who were summoned to the scene.

DETECTIVE-INSPECTOR CHASES A PICK-POCKET.

MAN WHO STOLE \$200.

Seeing a man dashing round a corner in Bonham Road at high speed on Thursday evening, Detective-Inspector Grant suspected something was wrong and gave chase. After following the man about 75 yards he collared him and to his surprise the man said: "All right, I will give you the money." A bill-collector who came up to the couple shortly afterwards accused the man of stealing \$200 from his pocket. It transpired that the man had collected some money and was going back to the shop when the arrested man picked his pocket and ran away. The man was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

Regarding the relative strength of the foreign garrisons in North China, one of our contemporaries recently published the following list of foreign troops in North China:—

PEKING.	
America (U.S.)	311
Britain	88
Belgium	21
France	122
Italy	78
Holland	78
Japan	179
Russia	3
Total	792

TIENTSIN.	
America (U.S.)	1,146
Britain	461
France	952
Japan	781
Total	3,370

LOCAL DETACHMENTS.	
Fengtai	41 (British)
Loafah	21 (British)
Yangtsun	31 (Japanese)
Tungku	65 (French)
Tungshan	165 (American)
Luanchow	19 (Japanese)
Chingwangtao	27 (British)
(French), 54 (Japanese), 29 (British), 146 (French), 25 (Italian).	
According to nationalities there are—1,532 Americans, 1,348 French, 1,142 Japanese troops, 688 British, 78 Dutch, 113 Italians, 21 Belgians, and 3 Russians, totalling 7,932.	

HEAVY LOSS OF RUBBER.

As a result of a squall and heavy sea in the outer roads at Singapore last week four longkangs loaded with rubber, lying alongside steamers, were wrecked and it is reported that about \$1,000,000 worth of rubber has been lost. The harbour was practically strewn with cases of rubber.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ROSE BOWLS SOLE AGENTS FOR PRIZE CUPS

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING FREQUENT CONSIGNMENTS OF

MESSRS. MAPPIN & WEBB'S

FAMOUS

STERLING SILVER WARE & "PRINCE'S PLATE"

AND WE FEEL CONFIDENT THAT WE HAVE

THE MOST UNIQUE SELECTION IN THE FAR EAST.



OUR PRESENT STOCK IS WELL WORTH OF YOUR INSPECTION AND INCLUDES

CHRISTENING SETS PRESENTATION PLATE

CIGARETTES & CIGAR BOXES, SEALING SETS, MATCH STANDS, CIGARETTE CASES, TRINKET BOXES, PIN & PUFF BOXES, SALTS JARS, BRIDGE BOXES, Etc., Etc.



TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, FRUIT & SWEET STANDS, ENTREE DISHES, FLOWER VASES, SWEET & MUFFIN DISHES, CAFE & LIQUEUR SETS, TOILET SETS, Etc., Etc.

15

DICK'S PATENT PACKING

(UNIVERSAL SIZE)

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

HONGKONG.

1469

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

COMPLETE OPERA

OF

"RIGOLETTO"

ON

17 large Double Sided Records.

Nos. C1288 to C1304.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

117

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

101

HIGH-CLASS

GENTS' OUTFITTERS

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN

A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

TIES TIES

BATSWING-FOUR-IN-HAND

A LARGE SELECTION

ALWAYS SHOWING

WASHING BOW TIES.

118

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club this afternoon (SATURDAY), August 7th, 1920, at 3.30 p.m.

R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of this Guild will be REMOVED on and from September 1st, 1920, to the MERCHANT MARINE OFFICE (Shipping Office) grounds at West Point, W. E. KIRBY,
Assistant Secretary.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

"ELLERMAN LINE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship "SWAZI" having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Huls Wharf, Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 13th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before August 20th, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on August 12th, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and 1 Noon, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LIMITED, General Agents.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CLEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHESUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Huls Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 6th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 12th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before Aug. 18th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"MONGOLIAN PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, Aug. 12th, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 18th, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NAMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of WILLFRED TULIP late of Whinney Hill, Northumberland, Druggist, and a Bachelor, temporarily residing at Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 18th day of August 1920.

Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 5th day of August, 1920.
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor for the Executors,
18, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

WE have just received a small consignment of ULTIMA THULE BBB Blackwood Pipes.
Inspection Solicited.
TABACQUERIA FILIPINA,
19, Lee Home Street.

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Almeida Street, and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of HIPTOOLLA & CO.

I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.

Inspection is cordially invited.

HIPTOOLLA,

Milliner and Draper.

Hongkong, July 31st, 1920.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MA'AO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ABOLD,
Secretary.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Incorporated in the United Kingdom.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

INTERIM DIVIDEND OF NINE

PENCE per Share on account of the year 1920, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1920, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1920, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. WILTON,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION

S.S. "WING HANG"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

Steamship "WING HANG" as she lies

near Shamshui in the Harbour of Hongkong,

Will be sold by
ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
by
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers
at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,
Canton.

Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:

Length—140 ft. Line Registered Tonnage—

BRADSHAW—25 ft. 3 inches Gross—442

DEPTH—9 ft. 6 inches Net—204

and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
9, Queen's Road Central,
or to—

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, July 27th, 1920.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office, for

Boxes P, Q, AD, AE, AI.

WANTED—DOCTOR. British, present North China, experienced in tropical medicine, lately demobilized, desires practice, partnership or locum tenency, Free October. Write—Box AK, care of Daily Press Office.

TIENSIN WATER WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, a list of which is appended hereto, having been LOST, in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August 1920, the same will be declared Null and Void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the Company.

Dated the 31st day of July 1920.
WILLIAM FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries.
TIENSIN WATER WORKS CO., LTD.

G. R.

SALE OF DIESEL MACHINERY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two sets of Vickers Diesel Machinery Marine Type, each set including one pair main engines with auxiliary machinery, propeller shafting and propellers. Each engine is designed to develop 800 B.H.P. at 320/400 revolutions. Tenders may be for either one or two sets.

One set is stored at the works of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the other at Taikeo Dock Engineering Works. Both sets are packed in cases ready for removal. Purchaser will be required to remove the whole of the gear purchased by him from both or either of the above works, without any assistance of labour or appliances whatever from the Engineering Companies stated or from the Admiralty.

The Machinery will be sold without guarantee as to condition and with all faults and errors of description. Full particulars of the Machinery can be obtained from the undersigned, who will also issue permits to view the Machinery.

Tenders should be lodged at the Commodore's Office, Hongkong, not later than 12 Noon on MONDAY, August 30th.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.

Hongkong Dockyard,
Hongkong, July 31st, 1920.

[1278]

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The

Concerned

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, August 7th, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising:—

Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry, Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dining Wagon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washbasins, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods and a long line of Sundries.

A Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST

OLD BROWN

LIQUEUR

BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.

VAN MEERIS—At his residence, 174 Oostewijk, Rotterdam, on the 6th June, 1920, HENRI VAN MEERIS, Jr., late Marine Superintendent of The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 7TH, 1920.

MESOPOTAMIA.

In view of the cables received within the last few days regarding the disturbances in Mesopotamia which have led to some serious fighting, the interesting debate which arose on the Army Estimates regarding Mesopotamia in the House of Commons on June 23rd is of more than passing interest. The following telegram from the Acting Civil Commissioner was read to the House:—

"His Majesty's Government, having been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia, anticipate that it will lay upon them the responsibility for the maintenance of internal peace and the external security of Mesopotamia, and will require them to formulate an organic law, framed in consultation with the people of Mesopotamia, with due regard to the rights, wishes, and interests of all communities. The mandate will contain provisions to facilitate the development of Mesopotamia as a self-governing State until it is to stand by itself, when the mandate will end. Sir Percy Cox will be entrusted with the inception of the task, is returning to Baghdad in the autumn, resuming his position on the termination of the existing military administration as chief British representative in Mesopotamia. Sir Percy Cox will be authorised to call into being as provisional bodies a Council of State under an Arab president, and a general elective assembly freely elected by the population. It will be his duty to frame with the general elective assembly of Mesopotamia the general organic law."

Mr. ASQUITH, who in his famous Enkley speech strongly urged a policy of "withdrawal and concentration" in Mesopotamia, took the opportunity to press this policy again. He described Mesopotamia as "a vague geographical expression." We had there, he said, a land frontier of something like 2,000 miles, and would never get a definite boundary unless we took in the Black Sea and the Caspian in the North, and the Persian Gulf in the South. The country was sparsely inhabited by a population of something like two millions. We had a

large force at Mosul, considerable forces at Baghdad, and also at Basra, and scattered detachments dotted about over the whole area. Then there was the force under the command of General Maunsell at Meshed—a considerable force (which Mr. CURZON stated was between 4,000 and 5,000). In regard to these forces, transport and supply were in a very disadvantageous position. In the estimates these forces were put at 70,000, and, according to answers given by the Secretary of State, that had since been increased by about 9,000. The total cost given in the Estimates £21,605,000, which is preceded by the cautionary and encouraging note that it is in contemplation to reduce the Vote by, approximately, one half in the course of the year. The latest estimate for a week was £475,000, which works out at nearly £25,000,000. Mr. ASQUITH thought it would be a very conservative estimate to say that the expenditure on Mesopotamia for these twelve months would be £25,000,000. Mr. ASQUITH declared that we have no legal footing in Mesopotamia. He said: "The only power which can give us a legal footing there, according to the solemn covenant we have entered into with other countries of the world, is the League of Nations. It is for them, and not for us, to prescribe the terms and limits of the mandate to be given. Has any such mandate been given? So far as I know there has not, and until it has it seems to me we are acting in advance of any legal or moral authority—that this or any other country could possess. That is being done at an enormous cost to the taxpayers of this country. In the present state of our territorial commitments and of our financial necessities it is wholly beyond our power as a nation to add to the burdens under which we are already suffering. Whatever possibilities Mesopotamia has of reconstruction, reconstruction, and revitalisation, it certainly is no duty of the British public to take this task on their over-burdened shoulders. Let us, if the League of Nations so desires and prescribes, be willing to accept any mandate they wish to impose upon us. A mandate, in my opinion, should be confined, so far as our direct administration and responsibility are concerned, to those parts of Mesopotamia which are within reach of the Persian Gulf—from the sea to the zone of Basra. 'Including Baghdad!' asked Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. 'No,' replied Mr. ASQUITH. 'I would stop short of Baghdad. But it is difficult to say what the exact boundaries should be. The remainder of it, certainly most of it, ought to be placed under native indigenous administration, with the assistance and advice of British agents and officers, but with a force raised, and levied and paid for by themselves, and with the operations of which we have no direct concern. That, I believe to be a statesmanlike settlement of the mandate of Mesopotamia.'

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE found little difficulty in demolishing Mr. ASQUITH's case against the Government very thoroughly. He said: "I can understand anyone saying: 'Don't touch the country. It is none of your business. Leave it alone.' The moment you defeated the Turks you ought to have cleared out." But to say you should clear out to Basra, stick there, and when the League of Nations asked us to advance, to then organise another military expedition to reconquer the country—that is as preposterous a suggestion as could be made." That policy, said the Premier, would have cost not £25,000,000, but much nearer £100,000,000 or £200,000,000 to reconquer the whole country from Basra to Mosul. He reminded Mr. ASQUITH that he himself was responsible for the agreement under which the British were to take the responsibility for the whole line of Baghdad as well as Basra, and that the leading people in Mosul had petitioned the British Government in favour of the unity of Mosul with the vilayet of Baghdad and Basra. "It seems to be an argument against Mosul that there is oil there," remarked the Premier. He observed that the administration of Mesopotamia would be an expensive one for some years, and he asked "Is it not desirable that a natural product of that kind shall be for the benefit of the country?" He contradicted the rumours and suggestions that arrangements had been made with private companies. "There is no arrangement of any sort or kind made with any company; by the arrangements we have made the whole of these resources will belong to the Arab State that is to be set up." Civil administration, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE mentioned, is paying its way both in Palestine and Mesopotamia. He repudiated Mr. ASQUITH's contention that it was the League of Nations that was to determine who were to be the mandatories of any territory. Under the German Treaty the German colonies were handed

over not to the League of Nations but to the Allied and Associated Powers by the very terms of the Treaty, and it was for them to decide who should be the mandatories. After all, the expense of emancipating those colonies fell upon the Allies. They were taking exactly the same lines with regard to the Turkish Treaty. President Wilson, certainly, had never put forward such a contention as that now advanced by Mr. ASQUITH, and he was present at the meeting when the Allied and Associated Powers distributed the mandates. The terms of the mandate would be submitted to the League of Nations. That was another matter. If there was an abuse of those terms it would be for the League to deal with it. Dealing with Mr. ASQUITH's declaration, that there was no moral or legal document by which we could claim a mandate over Mesopotamia, the PRIME MINISTER said: "Moral, certainly. The whole cost of emancipation in money and blood fell on this country, and there is no country which has a better or a higher moral claim or which suffered so much. We have also a legal claim. Having occupied the country, and having decided to take a mandate, you have to hold it until you set up a Government, and that is what we are doing. His peroration was noteworthy but we have space for but a few short sentences: 'There was a moment when many of us thought the war would last another year. The collapse came suddenly; it came with a crack when it might have gone on. If it had gone on we would have gone on. This country would never have given up, except with victory. (Cheers.) But if it had gone on for another year—and we would not have shirked it—it would have added another two or three thousand millions to the burdens of this country. Victory came. Is the country that would have been prepared to face even that gigantic addition to its burdens going to throw away all the fruits of that great labour, that great sacrifice, and burden because it cannot keep there, right until the situation is cleared up? A nation that has kept its head and its heart through the most trying period that ever strained the endurance and fibre of the people can still endure and still be courageous; it will not spend a farthing on these countries except to carry out our mission. Let us go through, and these countries will bless us, and we shall have done something which will add to the lustre and glory of this great Empire.'

Eight Anfu newspapers published in Peking and Tientsin suffered sudden death on July 22nd.

Capt. J. E. Warner, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, and his sister, Mrs. Dale, returned to the Colony yesterday after a six weeks' trip to the North.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 17th, amounted to 97,768 tons, and the sales during the period to 55,911 tons.

Mr. Justice Skinner Turner, of Shanghai, who arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the Kaiming Maru for the Full Court of Appeal, was accompanied by Mrs. Turner.

Hongkong was badly flooded as a result of the recent rains. Many houses collapsed and several persons are stated to have been killed. Considerable damage was also done to property in the villages of the Shansui district.

We notice that twenty candidates for Eastern Cadetships were selected by a Selection Board held under authority of the Civil Service Commissioners, on May 18th. Every one of them had held a commission in the Army.

The Jantun gambling monopoly for Canton and Honan is stated to have been let for \$1,500,000 a year. The number of gambling houses will be limited to 100, "in order to reduce expenses, and to make the gambling dens look prosperous."

A marriage has been arranged between G. A. Reno, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, at Shanghai (formerly of Hongkong), and Gervia Baroni, writer of verse and drama, who has been staying in Shanghai for some time.

A small fire broke out in a medicine shop in Yau-mai on Thursday night and was put out by the Yau-mai Fire Brigade. The flames were confined to the ground floor where the fire originated. The extent of the damage has not been definitely ascertained. The shop was insured for \$2,500 in the South China Insurance Co.

While a richiea-coolie was taking a "fare" to Yau-mai on Thursday night he was suddenly attacked by a man who emerged from a clump of bushes. Under pretence of examining the coolie for opium, the man stole a purse, containing the coolie's earnings for the day. He then escaped with the "fare" who turned out to be the thief's accomplice.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

MEXICAN FERMENT.

PLACATING THE GOVERNOR OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

New York, August 3rd.

A message from Mexcala, Lower California, states that General Flores, representing the Huerta Government has conferred with Governor Cantu in an effort to compose the differences which have resulted in the threat of occupation of Lower California.

General Flores is now proceeding to Los Angeles to telegraph a confidential report of the progress of the negotiations to the Mexican President.

THE LOCKLEAR TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF ACCIDENT.

Los Angeles, August 3rd.

The details of the accident to the airman Locklear show that he was doing stunts at night amid the concentrated beams of searchlights. Locklear dropped a rocket which he followed with a nose-dive so closely that the flaming projectile set fire to the aeroblane 200ft. from the ground.

"SUCH IS LIFE."

MR. "CHARLIE" CHAPLIN'S COMMENTARY ON DIVORCE.

New York, August 4th.

Mrs. "Charlie" Chaplin, it is reported, has lodged a petition for divorce on the ground of cruelty. The lady, besieged by reporters, vouchsafed the vague reply, "We are both temperamental."

Mr. "Charlie" Chaplin, interviewed, said, "Such is life in the Great West."

EARLIER CABLES.

WORLD'S OIL RESOURCES.

U.S. URGED TO FOLLOW BRITISH LEAD.

WASHINGTON, August 4th.

The Department of Commerce, in a report to the Lands Committee of the Senate, says it appears that the British Government is definitely going into the oil business. It cites in this connection the Government's acquisition of two-thirds of the stock of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and says it seems imperative that the United States Government should take the same course or find a way of preventing as far possible a monopoly of the future sources of oil supply by the nationals of foreign countries.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY DESERTS CHURCHES.

LONDON, August 4th.

Communications from General Wrangel, dated July 30th, report successful fighting along the whole northern and eastern front, many prisoners and guns being captured. Enemy attacks were heavily repulsed. On the Waldheim front, the Red cavalry of the Second Army was put to flight with heavy losses. White troops have re-taken Korosoon monastery, near Kokhova. The enemy had desecrated the churches, defaced the icons and used the altar cloth for tobacco pouches.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ARABS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, August 4th.

A War Office communiqué says the situation on the Lower Euphrates is quieter. The Arabs, who attacked our posts to the north and north-west of Hilla, suffered heavy losses. They left 120 dead. There have been further small raids, particularly near Jerbojak. The Kufa garrison is still holding out. Part of the town was afire three days ago.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Kent beat Hampshire by 165 runs.
Warwickshire beat Derby by 220 runs.
Gloucester beat Somerset by four wickets.
Leicester beat Northamptonshire by 103 runs.
Essex beat Worcester by an innings and 242 runs.
Yorkshire and Lancashire played a drawn game.

POLAND'S PERIL.

BOLSHEVISM BEING ENFORCED.

LONDON, August 4th.

The design to impose Bolshevism upon Poland by force appears to be actually in process of accomplishment. A Moscow wireless message announces that a Provisional Revolutionary Soviet has been formed in the occupied parts of Poland, with the Pole, M. Dzerzhinsky, a minister figure who is head of the Extraordinary Commission, as one of its leaders. Its manifesto says peace is only possible with Soviet Poland, and, when the Government is overthrown, a Soviet Republic will be established.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, August 4th.

The military situation in Poland is arousing considerable anxiety in view of the uncompromising attitude of the Bolsheviks. The question of helping Poland to defend her frontiers, as defined by the Allies, is complicated by Germany's obstructive tactics regarding the use of the Danzig corridor, which is the sole means of communication with Poland. Germany, despite her protestations to the contrary, is strongly suspected of playing the Bismarckian role of fishing in troubled waters.

There is at present no idea of despatching British troops to Poland, but French circles seem to favour the sending of some Colonial detachments.

The Bolshevik advance in Eastern Galicia, furthermore, raises the problem of preventing the isolation of Rumania and the invasion of Hungary.

The Daily Telegraph understands that in view of the breakdown in the Baranovitch negotiations and the obvious Bolshevik intention to crush Poland, the British Government has decided to suspend all negotiations with the Soviet delegates in London regarding the resumption of trade relations, and if the Soviet armies persist in their efforts to enter Warsaw, the Russian delegation will be required to leave England.

LONDON CONFERENCE TO BE ABANDONED.

PARIS, August 4th.

The Havas Agency states that the British Government has sent a wireless message to the Bolshevik Government that, in view of its pretension to begin with Poland not only an armistice but also peace negotiations, the idea of a London Conference must be abandoned.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT COALITION GOVERNMENT.

WARSAW, August 3rd.

The Central Committee of Polish Socialists has approved of the decision of the party executive to participate in a coalition Government for national defence, and has also issued a manifesto to its supporters, urging concentration on the repelling of the Bolshevik invasion.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.

The Daniel Frawley Company will be saying au revoir to-night when "It Pays to Advertise" will be the play they will stage preliminary to their going to Canton. For a Saturday night show Mr. Frawley has picked out one of the funniest plays, and the most successful. It has been a gold mine to him, and has always drawn big houses wherever shown. It will be recalled that the last time when it was presented here the house was absolutely packed, and judging from the bookings for to-night the audience is going to be a large one. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs will be present to-night to witness the performance.

GERMAN GOODS AT SHANGHAI

CHINESE IMPORTERS INTERESTED.

Two shipments of German goods have arrived in Shanghai recently by Japanese steamers. The cargo consisted mostly of aniline dyes, needles, nails and cigars. The first shipments comprised 175 cases aniline dyes; Prussian blue 1,700 piculs; bluing 35 piculs; needles 1,250,000 pieces; nails 1,200 piculs. The second shipment included nails 886 piculs; Prussian blue 3,400 piculs; cigars 100,000 pieces; needles 5,000,000; aniline dyes 886 piculs. This resumption of German trade is attracting considerable interest among Chinese importers and it is expected that orders will now be placed freely. With an assured supply of German goods the boycott against goods of a "certain country" will be more rigorously maintained. Shanghai Gazette.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PEKING CRISIS.

A REGAL RECEPTION FOR THE VICTORIOUS TUCHUNS.

PEKING, July 5th.

The city gates are half opened, indicating the raising of the political situation.

Generals Chang Tso-lin and Tsoo Kun were accorded a royal reception on their entry into Peking last evening.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

MR. JOHNSON'S CHARGE AGAINST JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

LONDON, August 4th.

The Daily Mail's New York correspondent states that public interest in the Japanese question is renewed by the statements made by Mr. Albert Johnson, member for the State of Washington in the House of Representatives, and Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalisation.

Mr. Johnson, in a speech at Tacoma, Washington, spoke of "the Japanese underground system beginning from Yokohama and leading to Honolulu and extending to Guaymas and Mexico, whereby Japanese were brought surreptitiously to the United States."

Mr. Johnson alleged that Japanese were smuggled from Guaymas into California, the Mexican Frontier Guards being given a bribe of \$2 per head, and were then taken by compatriots to the country districts where they were hidden for five years, after which period they would emerge into the open with residential qualifications established.

OBITUARY.

MRS. E. H. LOCKWOOD.

Many friends in Canton especially will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Lockwood, wife of Mr. E. H. Lockwood, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Canton, which took place on the 5th inst. at the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong. The deceased lady had contracted malignant malaria and was brought to Hongkong, about a week ago, but in spite of everything possible being done for her she passed away, at the early age of 33 years. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband (who is sick in hospital), and the two little children.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce officiating. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Miss Elliott, Dr. McBurney, Dr. Hayes, Dr. McDonald, Mr. H. A. Allen, the Rev. W. Clayton, Miss Watkin, Miss Hogben, Miss Graves, the Rev. D. McRae, and Dr. Hoffman.

The following went wreaths: The Canton Chinese Y.M.C.A.; the Canton Y.W.C.A.; staff of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; Hongkong Y.W.C.A.; husband, Marion and Richard, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, J. L. Graves, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Mr. E. G. Lockwood, Mr. S. T. Bittong, Mr. A. C. Brockman, and Will and May Lockwood.

MRS. ELIZABETH WALKER.

The death took place on Thursday at the French Hospital of the wife of Capt. E. Walker, of the Douglas Steamship Company, who is at present absent from the Colony. The deceased went into hospital three months ago for treatment for no reflection of the feet. The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley.

MR. HENRI VAN MEINES.

Many friends in Hongkong and South China will regret to see the announcement of the death at Rotterdam of Mr. Henri van Meines, jun., late Marine Superintendent of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China). He lived in Hongkong for several years and his genial disposition won him a large number of friends who will regret to learn of his death and will sympathise with his family in their bereavement.

A special meeting of the members of the Far Eastern section of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the China Association for the purpose of hearing addresses on the present economic situation in China affecting British interests, by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B. (late H.M. Minister in China), and Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (H.M. Commercial Counsellor in China) was to be held on Friday, July 2nd.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW RAILWAY POLICY FOR BRITAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 1st.

MR. BALFOUR'S REAPPEARANCE.

A most pleasing episode in the field of politics is the reappearance in debate of Mr. Balfour in his best form. His recent speech on the League of Nations was one of the best he has ever made. To the large number of members of the present House of Commons who had never heard him before it was a Parliamentary treat of the highest order. Listening to him it was difficult to realise that he has passed the three score years and ten, and that his personal knowledge of European problems goes back to the Berlin Congress of 1878.

Mr. Balfour's hair is pure silver now, tennis in the South of France where he has been on holiday, and his mental and physical strength is unabated. His fine voice has lost none of its musical quality; his dialectical subtlety is as keen as ever; and the House enjoyed his masterly analysis of both the unthinking optimism and the cynical scepticism which mark the opposite schools of opinion in regard to the future of the League.

In Mr. Balfour, with his long experience and his unmatched skill, the Government has a reserve of Parliamentary strength of which more frequent use might be made.

SIR ERIC GEDDES AS MINISTER.

It is curious to note that those who two years ago were loudest in their demand for business men in the Government to counteract the folly of the mere politicians are loudest now in their criticism of the administration of Sir Eric Geddes, the business man par excellence.

His critics have eagerly seized on the report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure. The report challenges the scale of salaries being paid in the Ministry of Transport, of which Sir Eric is the responsible head. The description of the new Department as one which is staffed on a "grandiose" scale provides the opponents of the Government in general and apostles of economy in particular with an effective text. But in fairness it should be said that if the new Department is "grandiose" Sir Eric Geddes is not altogether blame-worthy, since it was constituted on lines that were approved by Parliament. The truth is that the Ministry of Transport was planned when it was thought the State would take over the control of the railways in the name of "nationalisation," but that policy so dear to the hearts of Socialists has been scrapped.

CIVIL SERVICE PAY.

In connection with the Ministry of Transport it will be decidedly interesting to await developments. If it is to continue with a goodly number of officials at £1,000 a year, and Director-Generals at £500 a year, it is scarcely likely that old and tried Civil servants in other Departments, possessing long experience and performing equally important work, will remain satisfied with salaries round about £300.

Sir Eric Geddes, whatever his failings, is not the man to be easily turned from his purpose by criticism. It is his settled conviction that if the State wants the best men it must pay the best salaries. To parade before a body of officials at £1,000 a year, and Director-Generals at £500 a year, is to show those who have worked with him all well aware, he considers the time has come when the Government can get the services of first-rate men for less than the market rate and compensate them for underpayment with a C.B., or K.C.B., when they retire.

Those who expected something spectacular and original in the eagerly awaited scheme for the future administration of the railways were disappointed when the proposals were published yesterday in the form of a White Paper. There is nothing particularly novel in Sir Eric Geddes's ideas. They have been put forward before with some differences in details by railway reformers.

Probably something would have been done along the lines now suggested years ago, were it not for the fact that public opinion held fast to the belief that competition is the best guarantee of efficiency.

The basic plan as submitted is to eliminate competition as far as possible. It is proposed to divide the railways of the United Kingdom into five great groups, and two smaller groups comprising one for Scotland and another for the London local lines. The routine work is still to be done by the companies, but there is to be an authority on which various interests will be represented—the shareholders, the employees, and the State who is to look after the public.

AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

A certain amount of comment has followed on the appointment of an ambassador to Berlin. People like Mr. Horatio Bottomley, who "Hanged the Kaiser" every week in John Bull, are scandalised, and they said so in effect this week in the House of Commons. The underlying objection is that Germany should prove herself worthy of a diplomatic representative of such exalted rank before one is appointed. But it seems that Great Britain is pursuing a course to which the Entente Powers agreed at the instance of France. They each intend to send diplomatic representatives of ambassadorial status.

Lord Abernethy, our new Ambassador, is better known to old Parliamentarians by the name of Sir Edgar Vincent, and is remembered as the Unionist M.P. for Exeter who, broke from the party on the question of Free Trade. Since 1914 he has been Chairman of the unpopular Liquor Control Board, in which capacity he has displayed tact and ability where very hostile interests were concerned.

He is before all else a financier used to handling big problems; and it is fairly clear that, as the Westminster Gazette points out, "for a long time to come the most difficult questions to be dealt with in Berlin will be financial." They will affect indemnities, reparations, and the power of Germany to pay. Lord Abernethy has had to handle the finances of insolvent countries before to-day, notably as financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, and that experience, as well as his dealings with the wily Turk as Chairman of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, should prove of value now.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

No doubt the Dean of Westminster's appeal for funds to ensure the preservation of Westminster Abbey will have come as a great surprise to English-speaking people throughout the world. Repairs to the ancient fabric are constantly going on; but in the words of the Dean "the most historic and most beloved sacred building in the Empire is in danger of entering upon a phase of steady structural deterioration." The two great Western Towers stand in immediate need of repair, and other works calling for attention are the external walls of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the parapets running round the Abbey roof, and the cloisters and flying buttresses.

Westminster Abbey is a unique and priceless treasure. It is the central shrine of our far-flung Empire, an object of veneration to millions at home and overseas. With it are inseparably bound up the history and the glory of our race. A sum of £100,000 is wanted for immediate repairs, and £150,000 to form a permanent fund for renovations so that the sacred fane can be properly cared for in future by the Dean and Chapter, who are the custodians.

The appeal is made not only to people in Great Britain but also to Britons overseas. His Majesty the King has been the first to subscribe, with a donation of £10,000 pounds; and it may be expected that the Royal example will be generously followed by Britons all over the world "from China to Peru."

DEATHS AT HOSPITALS.

For years past most of the hospitals in this country have been on the verge of insolvency. They have been able to keep going only as a result of ceaseless calls upon the generosity of the public. Now, the London Hospital, having a heavy deficit to face, has decided to end a position which was so financially precarious and unendurable. In future all patients will be charged a guinea a week, except in the few cases of genuine poverty, in which, after investigation, it is found that payment cannot be exacted. The guinea, however, is only a minimum charge. Patients who are in a position to do so will be asked to pay more as a voluntary contribution.

This new departure is applauded in the Press. It certainly has a great deal to commend it; and there is reason to believe that other hospitals will come into line with the London. By this means hospitals would be transformed into clinics in which all classes of the population would obtain accommodation at fees in accordance with their means. A large section of the Middle Classes would benefit enormously by the plan. As things are, illness involving an operation by a specialist and careful nursing at home, often inflicts hardship on a Middle-Class man and handicaps him financially for years afterwards. A system of clinics, which works well in other countries and the Colonies, would avoid this.

It may be supposed that there will be opposition from the doctors and from nursing homes. Most of the latter would be killed, but their loss would go unregretted. The main object is to make the hospitals self-supporting, and enable them to maintain their status and high traditions.—H.B.

A PENNY BET.

An Englishman reminded a Scot that he had bet him one penny that Tetratema would not win, and claimed the penny. The Scot replied: "Take my evening paper, it will save you a penny. I have done with it," but the Englishman was determined to have his coin, and he got it.

A special India Army Order published at Calcutta, on July 5th, announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned grants of land and assignments of land revenue to no less than 200 Indian Officers in recognition for distinguished services rendered during the war.

THE PROPOSED EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

MARCONI SCHEME REJECTED AND NEW PROPOSED.

The prospect of an Empire chain of wireless stations, free of private monopoly and possible alien interference, is held out in the report issued by Sir Henry Norman's Imperial Wireless Telegraphy Committee, which was appointed by Lord Milner with the approval of the Cabinet. It is noteworthy that the report emphatically rejects the offer of the Marconi Company to provide an Imperial wireless chain. "The company scheme would involve a wage bill of £20,000,000 a year," says the Committee, "and standing charges would bring the cost up to £27,500,000 a year." The Committee point out that the acceptance of the Marconi scheme would imply a virtual monopoly which would shut out the State. The Committee's own scheme contemplates two main chains of Imperial wireless—one serving Africa, and the other Asia and Australasia both with Cairo as their first station. The African system would have two other stations—Nairobi and Windhoek. That for Asia and Australasia would have five others—Bagdad, Bona, Singapore, Hongkong, and either Perth or Port Darwin. For the first link of the first chain use would be made of a connection on the air system between Oxford and Cairo, which the Post Office have nearly completed. All the rest of the stations would employ the "thermionic valve" system—a new system, whose development has been pioneered very largely by the Navy Signalling Department. The distribution of stations is such that all the links would be from 2,000 to 2,500 miles only; and the problems involved in communicating across distances of 3,500 or 4,000 miles would not arise. The case of Canada is left for separate consideration.

INDO-CHINAS.

THE AMALGAMATION RUMOUR.

A London paper of July 1st says: Indo-China, which during the last few years have frequently been a feature of the shipping share market, have again been the subject of much attention. After their big rise which carried them to over 45 the price receded to about 35, and early this month the quotation was 40. During the week they have fluctuated a good deal and got up to 52, the reason being apparently the same as before, that is, amalgamation with another big concern. The rumour was to be acquired, and that the agreement was to be completed within the week at Hongkong, where the head office is. In connection with this reported agreement the name of the P. & O. Company was repeatedly mentioned. Lord Inchcape now states he has had no negotiations whatever respecting such an agreement, and, indeed, knows absolutely nothing of any such thing. The annual report of the Indo-China Company should be forthcoming before very long, and it remains to be seen if the other market suggestion is justified that an issue of bonus shares is to be made.

NEW YORK GAMBLER'S DEATH.

The New York police declare that they will arrest the murderer of Joseph Elwell, a racing man, club man, and what wizard before many days, and thereby solve one of the most baffling crimes of the last ten years. In the early morning of a few days ago Elwell was found shot in his luxurious New York apartments, and suspicion fell upon a score of persons, including two or three ladies prominent in society, who had a private key to his room. He was a good-looking, fascinating, middle-aged man; the author of Elwell's books on what, which for years produced a handsome revenue. He posed as a bachelor, but his wife has been discovered with a 15-year-old son. The wife, a good-looking woman of middle-age, is related to some of the best American families, and is a first cousin to the late Mr. Roosevelt, former President of the United States. Mrs. Elwell says that when she met her husband he was simply a poor Brooklyn youth, who knew nothing except cards. She introduced him to the best society and wrote the books which were afterwards attributed to her husband. He played for enormous stakes, and usually won.

The murdered man's secretary says that Elwell was intimate with fifty women, and that adjoining his private rooms was a boudoir, fitted for ladies. The police suspect that Elwell was slain by a kinsman of a Kentucky girl whom he had wronged, and they are hot on his track. The gambler's will disowns his wife, and makes provision for his aged father and mother. One of the papers in New York has begun to print Elwell's sensational correspondence with "society folk," but the names are eliminated. To combat the theory that Elwell was killed by a woman seeking revenge, the police say that the fatal wound was produced by a revolver such as a man might carry, but a woman seldom.

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A Thousand Laughs in 3 Acts.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

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MAKES

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A small boy, with his father, sat down to examine Lord's during the Middlesex vs. Lancashire match opposite the large blackboard. The little boy, after having a good look round and taking notes of his surroundings, spouted the scolding of his father, "Father," said the little "Does someone have to add up all the figures on that blackboard?" "At a Lancashire match as the above, while Lancashire was batting, J. Sharp, middle, on the 15th of January, just, was unable to get his hands to a voice (the owner thereof having apparently recovered from his momentary swoon), while the ball had also been suspended," cried, with great scorn, "I wouldn't 'er caught 'it a bookit!" "It was evidently open for ta match."

Sermons Conducted by the Rev. G. J. Williams.

1. 1. a. m. Order of Service.—Hymn 80; Prayer and Lord's Prayer; Psalm 225 (Tune 510); Lesson 1 John V.; Hymn 129; Prayer; Notices and Offertory; Hymn 197 (1st Tune).

Sermon.—The Validity and Value of Faith.

(In modern times the legitimacy of Faith has been systematically denied, and its honour has fallen under suspicion; but a strong reaction has set in. The Aim of this Sermon will be to show the Validity and value of Faith.)

Hymn 341. Benediction.

6 p. a. m. Order of Service.—Hymn 32 (Tune 463); Prayer and Lord's Prayer; Hymn 99 (Lesson 1. Corinthians 11; Hymn 191 (1st Tune); Prayer; Notices and Offertory; Hymn 264.

Sermon.—The Seeming Unreality of the Spiritual.

(To many people the Spiritual seems shadowy, spectral, even fictitious. Sermon Aim: To show how the mind may escape this haunting sense of unreality.)

Hymn 351. Benediction. [514]

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Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair.)
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South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamouche	(The same as No. 1.
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SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 10th Aug. Noon.
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"KALYAN"	8,000	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,400	28th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	8,000	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

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"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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"PLASSY"	7,400	18th Aug.	Shanghai only.
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"KHIVA"	8,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
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SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Friday, 12th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Thursday, 9th Sept.

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"SHIKEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Sept.

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[25]

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 16th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

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